

Saint Andrew's Church (Episcopal)
Hopkinton Village
Merrimack County
New Hampshire

HABS No. NH-167

HABS
NH,
7-HOB
3-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH

HABS No. NH-167

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7-HOP
3-1

Location:: Hopkinton Village
Merrimack County, New Hampshire

Present Owner: Saint Andrew's Church (Episcopal)

Present Occupant: same

Present Use: church

Brief Statement of Significance: Built of ashlar, it is typical of early Episcopal churches in New England. Interesting as possessing spire designed by the well known firm of Cram and Ferguson in 1930; it was their intention to make the spire more in harmony with the "colonial style." The original tower, as designed by John Leach, was flat topped.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION.

A. Physical History.

1. Original and subsequent owners: Built 1827-28 on land owned by Saint Andrew's Church; still owned by same.
2. Date of erection: 10 July 1827 to 25 June 1828
/Lord, C. C., Life and Times in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, Concord, N. H., 1890, p. 190; see also: church records deposited in New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, Hopkinton, New Hampshire/
3. Architect: John Leach (1778-1865) of Concord. /MS booklet entitled "Building Committee Accounts 1828", Location: N.H. Antiquarian Soc., Hopkinton, N.H./

Builder, suppliers, etc: John Leach is mentioned in above source as having a contract for \$2700.00. We know from other sources (Merrimack County Bank Building, Concord, 1826; HABS) that Leach was an architect and so assume he drew the plans for this church. He was also contractor and master builder. John and Jere Silver were paid \$900.00 for masonry. In above account book 24 names are listed with amounts paid, but their specific services are not given.
4. Original Plans, construction, etc. Plans, if extant, are not known. Stone ashlar walls. Original cost of building \$3849.51. /Building Records, N.H. Ant. Society, Hopkinton/

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5. Notes on alterations and additions:
- 1834 - Gift of a carpet for chancel, desk & pulpit
 - 1846 - The first church organ in town of Hopkinton installed (built by Lemuel Hedge, Windsor, Vt)
 - 1865 - chancel reconstructed and repairs to the church costing \$225.00.
 - 1866 - heating apparatus remodeled; font presented
 - 1874 - present organ installed at a cost of \$2000
 - 1875 - chancel frescoed and painted
 - 1920 - remodeled; new lectern, walls & ceilings repainted and frescoed.
 - 1930 - new steeple designed and erected by Cram and Ferguson*
- /C. C. Lord, Life and Times... ; also church records/
6. Important old views: C. C. Lord, Life and Times in Hopkinton, N. H., Concord, N. H., 1890, p. 69; photo of church showing original tower.

B. Historical Events connected with Structure:

Nothing of particular note. Has been used continuously since original dedication.

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New Hampshire Historical Society
April 1964

*Contractors for the job were L. H. Shattuck, Inc. Cram and Ferguson were paid \$423.18 for the design; the total cost of the steeple was \$4,625.00. /Information from Mr. Arthur E. Dunbar, Treasurer of the church/.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION.

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Basic shape is pitch roof gable ended structure similar to most other New England meetinghouses and churches of this period. Its decoration is in the "gothick" style as differentiated from the later and more scholarly full-fledged gothic revival.
2. Condition of Fabric: Very good, well maintained.

B. Technical Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: Approximately 45 ' front by 60 feet deep.
2. Foundations: granite.
3. Wall construction: Granite; facade of smooth ashlar laid in horizontal courses; side walls and rear of rough quarried blocks. Gable ends of wood sheathing.
4. Porches, etc: Small (approx 10x15') addition in form of lean-to ell on rear; connects with parish house to the East.
5. Chimneys: Small brick stack in centre of rear gable wall, applied to the exterior. This is a later addition, probably dating from 1866.
6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Main doorway is enframed by a gothic arch and flanked by two "colonettes" on bases on each side; each colonette supports a "capital" on top of which is an applied pinnacle. The organization and symmetry of the design is strictly classical; only the decorative forms have been changed. Applied tracery in tympanum. Two eight panel doors.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Originally all windows were of typical gothic form with two mullions which broke out into tracery at the top. The two mullions formed three pointed arches with two trefoils within, all done in wood. The two windows on facade and one window in E wall are of this sort; all others have had their mullions removed and been filled with stained glass, c. 1890. Small gothic window in front pediment with same tracery as those below. No shutters. One small 9 over 6 double hung sash window in rear wall.

7. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Simple pitch roof or relatively low angle. Covered with asphalt shingles.
- b. Cornice, eaves: Full wood cornice around all four sides at eaves level. Belongs to no strict academic order, but resembles Tuscan cornice. Same moldings used for raking cornice. Cornice projects outward about one foot. No gutters or leaders.
- c. Dormers, Cupola: Tower and spire over south end (designed by Cram and Ferguson, 1930). Base of tower square in plan with wood sheathing and academic quoins. Capped by classical molding, balustrade, and four corner posts which support pinnacles (instead of the usual urns). On the platform of the tower is the church bell. Capping the bell is the spire; octagonal in plan, each opening is a gothic arch. Above the arcade is octagonal spire with pinnacles projecting above each pier. Cross on top of spire.
Original tower was of same square plan but had no spire. In each face was a tall pointed arched opening closed in by louvres. Atop the tower was a classic molding; above this, instead of a classic balustrade, was a row of crenellations on each face. Pyramidal pinnacles decorated each corner.
- d. Frame: Oak. 5 kingposts, laterally braced.

C. Technical Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans. Main and only floor: General arrangement of interior space into nave and two side aisles and chancel. Baptismal font in SE corner. Narthex or vestibule in S end, running entire width of building. Dog-leg stairs to gallery at E and W sides of narthex. Gallery extends only across S end.
2. Stairways: Only stairs are two cramped dog-legs which lead from narthex to gallery. No railings or balusters.
3. Flooring: hardwood, covered with red carpet.
4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: Plaster on both. Cove ceiling with illusionistic cornice painted on. Two square piers support the rear wall of tower; they rise up through the nave flush with the gallery balustrade. N end of nave wall (sanctuary) is curved; church offices behind. Whether or not this

curved wall is original is difficult to say; it appears to be later.

5. Doorways and doors: Plain 4 panel.
6. Trim: Sparingly applied mouldings and quatrefoils. Reredos is in form of segmental arch with dentilled cornice. Arch supported by two very slender round columns on each side; capitals are simple flutings. Very narrow architrave and applied quatrefoils in frieze. Reredos may be part of 1865 remodelling.
7. Hardware: butt hinges, Victorian doorknobs. Original hardware on box pews.
8. Lighting: Electric fixtures.
9. Heating: Oil furnace, hot air registers.

D. Site:

1. Orientation: Facade faces south. Church faces on east end of what used to be the village common.
2. Enclosures: None.
3. Outbuildings: Parish house to the east connected to rear of church by a covered walkway.
4. Walks, Drives: Front walk to street, stone, pavement and asphalt.
5. Landscaping: Evergreens across facade.

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